Mugwamps, and I guess that's what you call them here, too.

Some years ago Senator Vance was asked whata Mugwamp was.

It's a Republican, he repiled, who votes the Democratic ticket.

Then what is a Democrat who votes the Republican ticket? he was asked.

He's a damned too!, and the Senator.

"He's the man," sait the speaker, who stands on the street corner and thanks field that he is not like other Democrats. He thinks he's better than they, while, as a matter of fact they are better than he I thank God that Democrats are not like him. Retween the Mugwamps of the North and East and the Populists of the South and West it will require the best wisdom to hold the pariy to its ancient principles.

the best wiscome to principles."
Enthusiastic applause followed Congressman Baller's steech. After the singing of the "Sword of Bunker I'll!" by the Tammany quartet, Secretary McGoldrick, read these

Sword of Bunker "Ill" by the Tammany quartet, Secretary McGoldrick, read these letters of regret:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washistoron, D. C., June 29, 1894.]

"Dear Sim: I regret that it is impossible for me to accept the kimi invitation I have reserved to attend the celebration of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Anniversary of America." Independence by the Tammany Society.

"There never was a time in our nation's history when the celebration of Independence Day should so impressively remind us of the meaning and significance of its commemoration.

Day should so impressively remind us of the meaning and significance of its commemoration.

The day is celebrated, not because on the 4th day of July 118 years ago certain English colonies in America declared their freedom and independence, but because on that day the first step was taken on this continent toward rosting human government to the control and management of the people to be governed. This redection leads to the further thought that such a project could never have been entertained except in the faith and except that the sent trusted with self-government would guard and cultivate that unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to their scheme of government which is absolutely escential to its purity and safety.

Thas much as this sentiment is the life of our institutions, and because they are threatened with the stiffing atmosphere of selfishness and cupidity, we should so commemorate independence Day as to stimulate and intensify a patriotic love of our tovernment for its own sake, while our reloicing should be measured by the extent to which we and all our countrymen are imbued with this feeding. Yours very truey.

UNITED STATER SENATE.

"Washington, D. C. June 30 1804."

"Dan Size: While thanking the Tammany society for its courtey. I find that it is impossible to accept its invitation to attend its celebration on July 4.

"The country is now passing through a period of financial and industrial depression, the like of which has not been experienced in years.

"It may be attributed in part to natural

rears.
"It may be attributed in part to natural causes, in part to unwise legislation in the past, and in part to sensitiveness in regard to pending contemplated changes in our govern-

mental policies.

Political uncasiness, distrust of private and official rectitude, public scandals with or without some foundation, fickleness of popular opinion, and the suggestion of false or foolish remedies, are always incident to such a crisis. It is a time for level heads and gentice courage.

coulsn' remedies, are always incident to such a crisis. It is a time for level heads and genuine courage.

"The country demands the exhibition of true statesmanship at this hour on the part of those administering the Government: it demands their adnession to well-estatilished constitutional principles; it demands their maintenance of an honest and vigorous but particular particular and in efforts to build uppersonal or joiltical factions by the distribution of official patronage for the sake of pinishing adversaries and rewarding sweephants, but by the broad and liberal policy of strengthening party organizations everywhere and encouraging devolion to correct principles of government: it demands the adoption of a definite fiscal policy to prevent the Government from longer drifting toward the rocks of financial cheas; and finally demands a fereign policy which extends American sympathies to free republics rather than to monarchies.

thies to free republics rather than to monarchies.

'The evils which now temporarily afflict us
cannot be cured by the adoption of every passing 'ism' of the hour. They cannot be remedied by the endorsement of Populistic or Socialistic dectrines. Class lexisation, attacks
upon the vested rights of property, the centralization of power in the general Government, unequal and unjust taxation, the usurpation of the reserved privileges and prerogatives of the States, unholy coalitions with
third parties, a compromise or abandonment
of essential principles, and a change merely
for the sake of a change will only aggravate
rather than alleviate the difficulties.

'It is a fit time for old-fashioned Jeffersonlan principles to come to the front, and timid,
apologetic, and incompetent counsels to go to
the rear.

'A faithful and economical administration.

aithful and economical administration "A faithful and economical administration of public affairs in the nation. State, and municipality: the reduction of public burdens, a tariff for revenue, the preservation of American industries, honest labor for honest workingmen; the restoration of the currency of the Constitution—gold and silver—as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal: State sovereignty, local self-government, home rule of cities honest elections and fair prisignty, local self-government, home rule for cities, honest elections and fair primaries; opposition to fraud and corruption; the speedy punishment of crime duly proven, whether against those in our own ranks or in the ranks of our adversaries; the suppression of official black-mailing and the enforcement of a high standard of personal and official integrity; the, in brief, is our creed, and if we are but true to ourselves and fursue the path of duty thus cutlined, neither diverted nor dismayed by the premature boasts and clamor of our opponents, we shall deserve to win as glorious victories in the future as we have won in the past. I remain your follow citizen.

Vice-Fresident blevenson and Gov. Flower, in his letter, proposes; this sentiment: "Haise high the standard of official honesty."

Letters were also received from the Chierre.

Letters were also received from the following:

H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; John K. Osberne, Governor of Wyoming: Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Verginia; Elias size, diversor of North Carolina. Robert J. Raymolik, divernor of Letters and Control Carolina. Robert J. Raymolik, divernor of Delaware John Young Kobert J. Raymolik, divernor of Delaware John Young Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, divernor of Delaware John Young Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, divernor of Delaware Lawrence of Massachusetts, the Hon. Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, diversity of Massachusetts, diversity of Hon. Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, diversity of Massachusetts, diversity of Hon. Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, diversity of Hon. Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, diversity of Hon. Andrew J. Robert J. Raymolik, diversity of Hon. Andrew J. Carolina, hilling and the Hon. J. Carolina, diversity of the Treatment of Florida, the Hon James B. McCrarry, Kantoney of Florida and J. Raymon of Florida, diversity of the Treatment of Hon. Observator of Florida and Carolina and Carolina

The Celebration of the Tammany Men of the

About 12,000 persons went to Abingdon square last night to attend the celebration of the Tammany Hall Democrats of the Ninth Assembly district and to listen to an open air concert by the Old Guard band. The celebra-tion was opened by James W. Boyle, Tammany leader of the district, and William Van Aredale of the Board of Education was made Chairman. Mr. Van Aredale introduced Congressman J O. Pendleton of West Virginia, who addressed the audience for about half au hour. He was followed by Congressman Henry A. Coffeen of

Wroming.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by John F. Murray. The speeches were interspersed with patriotic selections by the Tammany Quartet, after which came a band concert.

A fine display of fireworks, consisting of saven set pieces, was given at intervals during the evening.

Simple Ceremonies at the Battery and in Central Park Yesterday Morning.

At sunrise yesterday morning the Continental Guard, with their three-cornered hats and picturesque costumes of colonial days, marched to the music of file and drum up the winding paths of Central Park to the old fort. They went as escort to Capt, John G. Norman. who years ago was chosen by Gen. Abraham Dally to hoist the national colors over the fort each Fourth of July. A large number of Red ten from the various New York longes also took

Jien from the various New York lodges also took part in the ceremony. The flag was raised just as the sun poked his head above the eastern horizon. The drums rattled, the fless played, and everyhedy cheered as its folds were caught in the morning breeze. This concluded the simple ceremony and the crowd then dispersed.

The flag raising at the Battery was witnessed by a crowd of patriotic citizens. There were also present the Anderson Zouves, yeterans of the Sixty-second Regiment. New York Volunteers, Robert Anderson and A. S. Williams Fost, 3M. G. A. R. and Robert Anderson Camp of Sons of Veterans. Christopher H. Forbes, great-grandson of Sergeant van Aredale, raised the flag, assisted by a detail from the post and camp. Charles H. Bilker, brother of Col. Riker, who organized the zouaves in 1801 and fell at the barile of Fair Caks while leading a charge, made a patriotic address.

Three cheers were given for the flag and the

THE PARADE.

t Was a Small Affetr, Less Than 1,000 Persons Being in the Line. The parade yesterday morning was a small

ffair, less than a thousand persons being in the line which started from the forming point Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue-at 10 o'clock. An escort of police, composed of picked men from the Broadway squad, led the way, and then came Grand Marshal J. S. Dickinson and Major Norman, the Adjutant-General and the chief of staff. The Naval Reserves

oral and the chief of staff. The Naval Reserves followed, drawing a cannon.

The rest of the parade was made up of Naval Veterans, Sons of Veterans, A. O. U. W. the Maze; pa Hose Company, and the Continental Guard. There was one brass band and three fife and drum corps in the line. The line of march was as follows: Fifth avenue to Seventeenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth atreet, to Broadway, to Fifteenth atreet, to Fifth avenue, and thence to and under the Washington Arch, where the parade was dismissed.

WHY IT WAS QUIET IN TOWN. Great Crowds of People Left It Yesterday by Steamboat and Train.

There was plenty of life about South Ferry yesterday from Go'clock in the morning unti the last crowd arrived from Coney Island at midnight. The boats from Brockaway, South Beach, Ulmer Park, and Coney Island arrived in the evening at intervals of a few minutes, and the crowds swarmed out of the ferry houses and made a rush for the surface cars and the dievated railroads. They were generally a pretty weary looking lot.

The big policeman who stands at South Ferry said it was the largest crowd he had seen yet, and the vacant streets and quiet air of the city during the day seemed easy enough to understand, in view of the crowds that struggled to find places in the street cars.

The Gien Island hoats sent a stream of passengers through East Thirty-second street during the whole evening, and landed as many more at the Cortlandt street pier. The Market street dock was lively with the return of the private excursions, and the Hudson River hoats brought crowds back to the pier at licetor street. houses and made a rush for the surface cars

A Celebration on the Site of Washington's

Patriotism abounded at Kingsbridge yesterday, where 2,000 persons observed Inde-pendence Day in the old-fashioned, noisy manner, with a flag raising, orations, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a rehearsal of the incidents of the Revolutionary War, and a pyrotechnic display. A few of the residents infringed on old time Kingsbridge customs of celebrating the Fourth by having chowder party and a "beer solred." In point of conviviality the innovations were great suc cesses. John Brandt, Dr. William A. Varian, Hugh N. Camp. D. C. Overbaugh, the Rev. Andrew Schriver, the Rev. Father O'Gorman, the Hon. Hoses B. Perkins, and I. Edgs. Rider, all well known persons in the Twelfth and Twenty-fourth wards, undertook to get up

and Twenty-fourth wards, undertook to get up the estebration.

Marbie Hill, upon which Gen. Washington after the evacuation of Brooklyn, erected Fort Prince Charles, was the site the committee selected for the estebration. At 11% of lock the Old Guard band got in tune and called the people together. The Rev. Andrew Schriver made a patriotic prayer and asked everybody to sing "Old Hundred." John Braudt made the first speech. He said he had asked fresident Cleveland to attend the celebration, but the President was sorry he could not come.

bration, but the President was sorry he could not come.

Secretary Carlisle. Mayor Gilroy, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States M. L. Mahleman and Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah, had also been invited and sent letters of regret. Dr. Varian eulogized Tom Paine as one of the greatest of the Revolutionary patriots. Mr. Camp recited the Declaration of Independence and Mr. Overbuugh told his hearest all about the Revolutionary War. Father O'loorman and the Hon. Hosse B. Perkins could not come and make their speeches.

The programme hinged on the raising of the flaz. The banner went up to the top of the sixty-foot staff as some children from Grammar School (8) sang. Mr. Country. Tis of Thee. Only a small portion of the crawd olused in the chowder party, but everyhody attended the beer solrée in the evening, after the fireworks.

The first of the "short talks" was given by Congressman John S. Williams of Misslasipi, who said.

I am sometimes foolish enough to read to be considered to be

The Patriole Republican Club held a ban-quet last evening at its club rooms, 248 Fast Seventr-eighth street. Benjamin Oppen-heimer. President of the club, was toust-master. Speeches were made by Dr. Hicks and the Beclaration of Independence was read by isl. Fischer. An original poem was read by Mrz Loewenthal, a student at Columbia Col-lege. After the banquet fireworks were set off. flag of "universal liberty and peace" was fleated to-day from the national liberty pole This, it is explained, was in recognition of the fact that on July 4, 1770, was established the greatest peace society the world has ever known, a Covernment based on the consent of the governed.

The flag which is very large, was presented

quences. We venture a prophecy! In five years there will not be a known Anarchist in America. We intend to make it most interest-ing for your kind of vermin. "America XII."

75,000 PERSONS AT CONEY ISLAND,

Baby McKee Among the Visitors at the

Oriental Hotel. Fully 75,000 people went to Coney Island

resterday. The rush began at noon, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon people were pouring in from every quarter. From the lowest end

of West Brighton Beach up to the boundary

line, where toughdom ends and the swell part

of the long beach begins, this crowd was thick

as been. It betook itself to every imaginable

kind of amusement, from bathing, shooting, and visiting legitimate shows and concert

halls to indalgence in the veriest fake games and most open-handed frauds which can be

Numerous excursions from up the Hudson and from towns in Jersey and Connecticut

carried a seething mass of rustic humanity

Unveiling of His Monument in Huntington

The little town of Huntington, L. I., was in a

flutter of excitement all yesterday morning in Hale monument, which took place at 2 o'clock

in the afternoon. The memorial, a cut of which was printed in THE SUN on Sunday.

consists of a simple granite shaft, with two

ornamental lamps and a marble watering trough at the base. It was designed by Stan-

ford White, and the cost was defrayed by the

residents of Huntington, under the lead of the

For over a century the memory of the young

Revolutionary hero went practically unrecog-

nized. Then a monument in his honor was

raised in Connecticut, where he was born, and

last fall the Sons of the Revolution placed his

sast fail the Sons of the Revolution placed his statue in City Hall Park. Finally the people of Huntington determined that the place where the young spy was captured should be marked in a suitable manner. The actual spot where Hale fell into the hands of the liritish is about two miles from the village, on fluntington Pay. A vig granite boulder will be placed there. The monument stands in the town itself. It is at the head of the main street, just in front of the library recently erected in henor of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war.

ONLY NOISE IN JERSEY CITY. A Church Set on Fire by Fireworks and Firemon Injured.

In Jersey City and Heboken business was suspended, and the small boys with fire-erackers and torpedoes, and the larger ones with pistols and cannons, made plenty of noise, but there was no official celebration.

The Junior American Mechanics raised a flag

The Patriotic Republicans Celebrate.

The Patriotic Republican Club held a ban

A Ping of Universal Liberty and Peace.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 4.-A white-bordered

srected at the Highlands several years ago.

Nathan Hale Memorial Association

practised upon a holiday crowd.

for the opension by Mrs. C. L. Kernechan, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames: Mrs. Russell Eago, Miss Serson Rhinelander, Mrs. J. D. Bockefeller, Mrs. O. R. Potter, Mrs. D. O. Mills, and Mrs. Jonathan Sturges. The flag will be floated next on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty with Great Brituin schnowledging the independence of the United States. When darkness fell the Anarchists came back to the city, with the r thirst quenched and their red banner furied.

BROOKLYN ALMOST IGNORES THE DAY, That Is, Officially, but Her Citizens Cele-GOF, FLOWER AT WATERTOWN, He Makes a Fourth of July Speech to the

For the first time in several years the glorius Fourth passed without the slightest official WATERTOWN, July 4 .- Gov. Flower made an celebration in Brooklyn. The new reform adaddress to the Oswego county farmers, at Sandy Creek to-day. He said in part:
"It is well for us on this day to take an acfurnishing the Aldermen and their political beelers with \$4 dinners at a junketing trip count of the benefits we have received and exon Long Island, refused to make any apamine into the evils we have encountered as a ropriation either for a special decoration of nation. The two great thoughts inspired by the Declaration of Independence, which have furthe public buildings or the usual display of freworks. The City Hall, Municipal building. nished to this Government distinguishing characteristics, are the guarantees of civil and and Court House, which the people of Brook religious liberty to all who owe it allegiance." The Governor gave the farmers his ideas of tomed to see draped in bunting and otherwise icturesquely ornamented on the national how to keep the boy on the farm, and and that twenty-five years ago, Horace Greeley holiday, were bare, with the exception of the was right when he told the young man to go West; but that now his own advice to the young man was: Stay at home on the larm." He talked about the Agricultural Department of this State and what it was doing for the farmers; about Cornell University, and the general experiment station, where farmers in a little while could see what scientific farming was accomplishing. He said that the 2,000,700 days work outside of the cities and villages of this State, which was assessed annually, if honestly worked out by them in a broper manner, would in a very short time, give them good roads. The Highway Commissioners and Path Masters could not shirk their duties now, because in every small village and citr in the State there were many wheelmen who were going to watch these officials and make them do their duty; and with good roads to market the farmers would soon see the advantages that would accrue to them. They would not only get their produce to the consumer more quickly and in better ahape, and gain a better market for the cemmodity, but they would gain an advance in the price of land. was right when he told the young man to go tered in solitary dignity from the roof. There was a single Fourth of July ap-propriation of \$100 by the city to defray There was a single Fourth of July appropriation of \$100 by the city to defray the expense of the patriotic salute at sunrise by the W. W. Stephenson Post, G. A. R., at Fort Greene, but neither Mayor Schleren. Supervisor-at-Large Fitchle, nor any other city or county official participated in this celebration. The veterans of the Stephenson Post marched to the historic slope on Fort Greene in which the bones of the prison ship martyrs are buried, and promptly at the moment of sunrise fred a salute of 100 guns. Addresses were made by Lawyer Richard Philpott Curran and Commander C. Hall Grant.

The residents of New Utrecht, which was fermally annexed to Brooklyn, had a reusing celebration of their own, lasting from 71n the morning until near midnight. It included a flag raising and a salute of twenty-one guns, a parade of the school children, a concert by the Fort Hamilton military band, and singing by 500 school children, the reading of the Deciaration of Independence and an oration by Andrew W. Glesson, and a display of fireworks.

The old town of Flatbush had also a patriotic observance of the day by a military parade, in which Company H of the Thirteenth liegiment participated, and a lunch at the Midwood Club. The managers of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum opened the annex to the building resterday, and the national colors were presented to the military corps of the asylum. The Andrew Jackson Club of the Fifteenth ward assembled in their club house and heard a patriotic address by Col. James B. Bail. The Logan Club also celebrated at their club house at 255 Sixth avenue. The Clan-Ba-Gael Association spent the day in piculcking and games at Ridgewood Park.

The fallure of Brooklyn's new rulers to take recognition of the day did not dampen the patriotism of citizens in general and the small boy in particular, and there was the usual general display of the Stars and Stripes and burning of powder, with the incidental crop of small fires and accidents.

THE FOURTH AT THE STATE CAMP, Forty Guns Fired at Noon in Presence of All the Troops,

STATE CAMP, PERRSESLI, July 4.-When the recall from battalion drill was sounded at 11:30 A. M. to-day the three battalions were drawn up on the color line and arms were stacked. The troops were then marched to quarters and a special detail of twelve men from Capt. Wendell's First Battery were sent to assist the regular detail of sixteen men, under Sergeant Jansen, in firing the national salute. At 11:45 o'clock the artillerymen took their stations at the four brass twelve-pounders on the edge of the bluff at the east side of the parade grounds. The infantry were drawn the parade grounds. The infantry were drawn up on the other three sides, and the post hand occupied the centre of the field.

Adit-Gen. Porter and staff and the rost and field officers also took positions on the field. The rocky bluff at the north of the parade was covered with speciators. The band played national airs until exactly mone, when the first gun was fired. The salute consisted of forty guns, with an interval of seven secunds hetween each. At the sound of the last shot the band struck up the national hymo, and the official Fourth of July ceremonies were ended. Trivate Edson of the Nineteenth Separate Company had his hand lacerated by the discharge of a giant fire cracker at Peckskill. He was cared for by the Surgeon of the Sixth Battalen.

was cared for by the Surgeon of the Sixth Battallen.

The largest crowd of the season witnessed the dress parade this evening. The regiment was in the formation of line of masses, and was reviewed by Capt. Hoffman of the Thirtisth Separate Company. Lieut. Babeock of the Fo tr-seventh Separate Company was bis adjutant.

An entertainment was given this evening in the Y. M. C. A. tent, at which a patriotic address was delivered by Lieut. Charles of the Forty-seventh Separate Company.

carried a seething mass of rustic humanity, which added a peculiar zest to Coney Island's Fourth.

At Manhattan and Brighton beaches there was a very large crowd. Pain gave an unusually brilliant display of fireworks. The Hagenbeck show also added special features in the way of animal performances. The Seidl concerts at Brighton Beach and the Sousa concerts at Manhattan Beach were well attended and had special Fourth of July programmes.

At the Oriental Hotel is "Baby" McKee, grandson of ex-President Harrison, with his father and mother. "Baby" McKee is no longer a baby, but a big boy; not too big, however, to amuse himself playing in the sand. STATE CAMP, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 4.- Though the troops will not arrive in camp until the 14th, the officers of the Quartermaster-Gen-eral's and rife practice departments are in camp. Gov. Werts and his family are occupying the Gubernatorial cottage, where they in tend sojourning for the summer. The Gortend sojourning for the summer. The Governor and some of the members of his staff
attended the annual banquet of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, which was held
this afternoon at the Menmouth House, Spring
Lake, one mile from this place.
At the conclusion of the banquet, Col. Anthony B. Kuser of the Governor's staff escorted
the guests to the State camp, where they were
entertained at the club house of the New Jersey Bifle Association. A national salute was
fired in the morning in henor of the day.

More Than Ten Thousand Persons Turn Out to Hear Ex-Speaker Sulzer. CUBA, N. Y., July 4.- There was a grand celebration at this place to-day. Over 10,000 per-

sons were present. Ex-Speaker William Suizer was the orator of the day, and delivered a briloquent oration. He said in part We do not celebrate so much to-day our prowess in war, or the triumph of our arms over foreign foes in the open field, as we do the contrast, that is the culmination of the hopes and aspirations of the oppressed in all the centuries of the past into one grand and glorious realization best expressed and best enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and best typified and exemplified in the results and the benefits which so quickly followed it, and which make this the grand republic it is to-day—the land of civil freedom and religious liberty, the harbor of refuge tor the oppressed

street, just in front of the library recently erected in henor of the soldiers and sailors of the civil war.

Yesterday's exercises began with praver by the liev. H. Q. Judd, after which hobert Lenox Beiknap gave a historical sketch of Hale's career. He interrupted himself long enough to refute the contention that Hale was not really captured at Huntingten, which is based on an old guard book of the British army recently discovered.

"There has nothing been brought forward," he said, that tends to break down the evidence previously gathered.

"Nupervisor George M. Tileston accepted the gift on behalf of the citizens, after which a saluts of thirteen guns was fired by a detachment of the First Beziment Artillery. U. H. A. detailed from Fort Hamilton. Gen. blewart L. Woodford was the orator of the occasion. He spoke feelingly of the company he had recruited in Huntington more than thirry years before and led into battle in the civil war.

Among those present was a great-grand-nices of Nathan Hale's, Mrs. Louise Hale Marvin of Chautauqua. N. Her great-grand-ather. David Hale, was the hero's brother. Excitor McCormick of Arizona was also present, and the G. A. R. was represented by the L. Waitsers Foat of Huntington and Cold Spring and the Samuel Ackerly Fost of North-port. of all other lands, the haven of hope and the asylum for all those who want their conscience to be free, and wish to kneel and worship according to its dictates at their own shrine.

This is a land of peace and plenty, but it is also a land of law. No one is above the law. Man's natural rights never did and never will amount to aught unless circumscribed within the limits of just and fair and wholesome laws. These alone make liberty valuable and worth the having. In order to enjoy the blessings of freedom this must be a land of law. And although we bid the discontented of other lands a welcome to our shores, they must know and understand that the blessings of freedom here go hand in hand with the supremacy and the majesty of the law.

Iknow there is to-day a feeling of unrest and discontent abroad in the land. Some dangerous men are coming to our shores, some are aiready here. We have no room for such as these. There is no place in all our land for sany man who would tear down one fabric of our institutions, who would profane our temples of justice, who would destroy one pillar of our saciety, or who would counsel resistance to the onward march of law. There is no room hars for these. I say, except upon our scaffolds high, or in our prison cells.

Iliberty is not license, and never can or will be so construed. The red flag of anarchy cannot live in the same air that wafts our own, and its disciples in their efforts to destroy that which our fathers reared are the enemies of the commonwest and not the essential apostless of a better government.

The future of our country is secure as long as the sone and daughters of the teachings of those early days. The nation looks to them to-day; they hold her future.

Let the youth of the land resolve on this eventful day that the work their fathers did shall itse and that this government of the people where the great light of liberty liliumes at with its rays of hope, shall not perish from the earth. of all other lands, the haven of hope and the asylum for all those who want their conscience

all with its rays of hope, shall not perish from the earth.

While patriotism lives and is the first duty of citizenship, while the people appreciate what a priceless thing is liberry and self-government, while eternal vigilance is the warehword of the guard, while the deeds of herolam of their rat flevoutionary heroes and heroines inspire, while the love of country and home endures, while the live of country and home endures, while the firest Father who guides the dealiny of nations and watches over us as He did the fathers of old this patriotic day will live and never die, and the grand old ship of his te will sail on and on to a greater glory and a grander destiny.

Identified as Mrs. Schwartz.

The Junior American Mechanics raised a flag in Bergen square. There were numerous picules and games. A large proportion of the population went out of town for the day. Neweral small first were caused by fireworks.

The most aerious was at the Central Reformed Church at Central avenue and Bowers street. The tuilding has not been occupied for some time, the congregation having removed to the new church around the corner. The damage was \$500. Herman Braschell, a fireman, who lives at 145 Griffith street, was atreet by a piece of stone coping which fell from the chimner and was seriously injured.

Frederick Egner, aged 15, of 700 Grand street, Hobok h, had his left ere block out by the premeture expossion of a canton, and serveral other boys were maimed or otherwise injured in a similar one. A woman was tun over by an express wagon at 2 Pike street on June 16, and received in juries which caused her death the same night in Gouverneur Hospital. The body, which was unidentified and unclaimed, was buried in lotters field. Yesteriay Hyman Schwartz of 47 Ludlow street, called at the Morgue and identified a photograph of the woman as that of his mother, Ida Schwartz, 55 years old, who lived at 57 Heury street.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried 'or Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, Whou she had Children, she gave them Casteria

WOODSTOCK'S FOURTH.

Sany Speeches and Poems St. Clair Me Ret. way Talks on " The Sale of Law." PUTNAM, Conn., July 4.—The Mores for the collday observing people of northern Connecticut and the neighboring borders of the Bay State to-day has been Roseland Park, in Woodstock, where for the twenty-fourth time Harry Bowen of the New York Independent provioled a celebration in which speeches and powder have figured. Carriages, farm wagons, and omnibuses heavily laden with dust-covered occupants began to arrive at the park at an early hour, so that when the speakers and guests arrived from Mr. Bowen's summer home, Rose Cottage, on Woodstock Hill at 10:30, they were greeted by a large assembly. The park was decorated with flags in profusion, so that from the speakers' stand in every direction could be seen the Stars and Stripes, while the lake, with pleasure boats darting in all directions, and its backgrounds

beautiful. The a dress of welcome was given by Congreesman Charles A. Russell of Killingly, Conn., who nominated Dr. Franklin Fisk of Chicago University as President of the day. Dr. Fisk regretted the absence of Senator Platt, who was to have filled the place, but was detained by his public duties at Washington. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. W. Hayes Ward of New York. The "Fing Song" was then sung. It was by Mrs. Harriet Pres-cott Spofford of Newburyport. An address on "Political Economy" was

of wooded hills aided in making the picture

given by Congressman J. H. Walker of Worcester. The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker. President of Hamilton College, Clinton. N. Y., llowed with an address on "The Duty of Enthusiasm." Referring to the common wealth in which they were assembled, he paid

Enthusiasm." Referring to the commonwealth in which they were assembled, he paid a tribute to the old "Nutmeg" State, declaring that its manufacturers were, first of all, men and patriots. His subject was: "For You Cannot Crowd a Fourth of July Into the Four Walls of a Building." A poem, "The Coming American," by S. W. Fost of Somerville, Mass., was then read.

Congressman Russell then read the speech prepared by Senator Platt. It reviewed the questions now before the people, Referring to the questions now before the people, Referring to the question of capital and labor, he said: "The trouble between capital and labor will vanish with the disappearance of the demagogue." The morning exercises closed with singing "Rally Round the Fiag."

The speaking of the atternoon opened with an address by St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Ecole, on "The Sale of Law." He said in part: "By the sale of law is meant those who make laws for money and those who carry them out for the sake of money. It bears a striking resemblance to that other evil of our nation—the sale of human beings. As that was brought to an end. so will this be brought to an end.

"The income tax as a war mensure was defensible, but now it is a soo thrown to quiet the discontent produced by the sale of law. The sale of law in cities is a habit. Business ilcensed by law is robbed. Business forbidden by law is blackmailed. Burglars and murderers are hunted down, and gamblers assured of protection. The saleons are the club houses of the poor on Sundays and at certain heurs, but the saleons of the rich may be open. The result is annarchy and the multiplication of Anarchists. The uttermost cause is the love of money."

"The Nation's Holiday," a poem by Richard Burton of Hartford, Conn. was then read

plication of Anarchists. The uttermost cause is the love of money."

The Astion's Holiday." a poem by Richard Burton of Hartford, Conn., was then read. This was followed by addresses on "Political Indifference: the Danger and the Bennady." by J. Addison Porter of Pomfret, Conn., and Fourth of July, 1776;" by Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Fennsylvania. A poem, The Fourth at Engleville." by Mrs M. Phelps Dawson of Hartford, Conn., was then read. The exercises closed with the singing of America. "America."
The day closed with fireworks and an orchestral concert in the evening.

MR. STEVENSON'S REMARKS.

The Vice-President Speaks at a Revolutionary Battle Ground in North Carolina GUILFORD, N. C., July 4.-There was tremenlous enthu-lasm at the old battle ground here to-day. Thousands turned out, and Vice-President Stevenson delivered the oration. Mr. Stevenson said: We are not strangers. The history and

raditions of the old North State are as dear to me as yourselves. The blood that courses through my voins is that of the men who, with your brave sires, a little more than a century ago, first gave to the world a declaration of American independence: the men who have for all time linked the name of Charlotte with that of Runnymede, and made your Mecklen-burg importal.

that of Runnymede, and made your Mecklen-burg immortal.

This is, indeed, Mr. President, the fitting hour and place for this great assemblage. To-day—the Fourth of July—there are no State lines or sections but whether our abiding place be on the banks of the St. John or of the Columbia, iwhether upon the Fastern seaboard or near the great father of waters, we are all American. Thank God, we are all chizens of a common country, with one flag, a common history, and a common destiny.

"Standing upon this historic spot, conse-crated by the blood of heroes, we lift up our hearts in gratitude to God that He has been pleased to vouchasfe to our fathers and to us

nearts in gratitude to fool that He has been bleased to vouchsafe to our fathers and to us such a country. Under this flag we have in the largest degree, liberty—not the license of the Anarchist—but liberty regulated by law. The sons of the heroes of Kings Mountain and of Guilford can never forget that this flag is the symbol of ensitutional liberty, the eternal symbol of an indivisible union of indestructible States.

tible States.

"We have now entered upon the second century of our national life. God grant that we may not prove unworthy of these who have gone before; that we may not prove unmindful of the sublime lessons of the past."

ADDRESS BY WHITELAW REID, Delivered at the Celebration in hire Con-

ducted by the Apawamis Club The celebration of the Fourth in Bye, Westchester county, was conducted by patriotic members of the Apawamis Club. There was procession followed by exercises in a large

The Rev. W. Pray offered prayer, and "America" was sung by the school children. Whitelaw Reid presided, and in introducing District Attorney Platt, who was to read the Declaration of Independence, he spoke as fol-

stand together without distinction of party or sect or race or section. There's one subject on which we all agree. The day is of course, the Day we celebrate: the subject is the old Declaration you have met to hear once more and the union of these States which strang

Declaration you have met to hear once more and the union of these States which sprang from it.

We have not always on these anniversaties found the horiz in bright. There may be some here to whom it does not seem bright how. Nevertheless, how as always, it is a day for renewing allegiance and reviving faith.

We still believe in the old Declaration: but we believe in it as our fathers did. The liberty we believe in its an ordered liberty not livense. It is a perfect liberty for every individual within his own sphere, but it stops short the instant it invades the like liberty of any other. The equality we believe in is not that fools paradise, the netion that one man, however vicious or lawiess or degraded, is just as good as any other man the notion of an equality between the ignorant and the intelligent, between the idle and the industrious between the trifliess or drunken or virious on the one hand and the conomical, sober, moral, and enterprising on the other. That is the equality of which demand

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gogues prate, and in which even they do not believe. The equality we mean is the equality our fathers meant, and established this Government to maintain the equality of all men before the law: the equal right of every man to pursue his vocation or sell his labor when, where, and as he chooses—the equal right of every man under just and equal laws, to do what he will with his own—the equal right of justice untainted, to police protection unbribed, to a free ballot in an unpolluted ballot box.

justice untainted to police protection unbribed to a free ballot in an unpolitited ballot box.

To such an ordered liberty for every man in every condition in life, and to such an absolute equality of all men before the law we may well renew to day the allegiance our fathers swore, and reverently take upon ourselves their pledge of life and fortune and sacred honor that through no active or passive encouragement of ours to invasions of right by the lawiesa, or to confusions of right in the tempest of popular passion, shall the second century of the republic imperit what the first so nobly preserved and extended.

"It is a good day, too, to revive our faith. In spite of disorders and misfortunes and hard times which have from the beginning befallen every generation of men upon this earth, we do have the best country the sun shines on. The policies of our public servants may sometimes bewilder or their corruptions humiliate us; but in the end the American people always has risen, and we have reason to believe always will rise to emergency. Its sober second thought always brings safety. While the principles of the Declaration and the methods of the Constitution continue to be cherished by a moral and intelligent citizenship, we may regard the irresent with fortifude and the future with unshakable confidence. So shall the prayer of our fathers be our prayer and our prophery, too— God save the republic."

After the reading of the Declaration ex-Judge Wells delivered an historical address.

THE DAY IN FUREIGN LANDS. Appropriate Celebrations by Our Repre-sentatives Abrond,

LONDON, July 4 .- Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, assisted by Mrs. Bayard, Miss Florence Bayard, Mrs. S. B. Warren, and the staff of the Embassy, held a Fourth of July reception at his house in Prince's Gardens, between 3 and 6 o'clock this afternoon. About 800 persons were present. From top to bot-

Sections and of clock this atternoon. About tom the house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and in the corridor and main room the walls were almost hidden in flags. The most notable part of the light refreshments was a Fourth of July punch, brewed by Mr. Bagard's chef under the Ambassafor's personal supervision.

Lord Rosebery called to pay his respects to Mr. Bayard earlier in the day. Among the callers were Andrew Carnegie and William Walderf Aster, the Danish Minister and Sir Charles Dike and their wives, Viscount Wolseler, Sir John Pender, M. P. Judge Andrews, Mme. Albani, Grace Hawthorne, Canon Knowles, T. P. O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, Bishop Taibot and wife and daughter, the Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. John W. Macker, Hishop Hurst of Washington and Mrs. Hurst, Mme. Macchetta d'Allegri, Mrs. Frank Leslie, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Zelie Lussan, A. John Mundella, formerly President of the Board of Trade, and many United States Consuls and consular officials. All the hotels frequented by Americans and many public resorts have holsted flags in observance of the day.

soris have hoisted flags in observance of the day.

Itselferring to Gen. John Hewaton of California, whom the Grand Jury requeed to Indict for causing the death of George Burton, an itinerant musician, and who sat on the right of the Ambassador, Mr. Bavarri said:

What has excelled the kindness and hospitality of Ecgiand? where has greater justice been found? We, although oot asking favors, acknowledge with the greatest grafitude the comity and justice of this great nation. This it is that bears us across the ocean to each other. Let us become rivals with Great actions only in what elevates our nations. It is that bears us across the ocean to each other. Let us become rivals with Great additionally.

After the band had played "Hail Columbia."

After the band had played "Hail Columbia."

Consul-General Collins responded to Mr. Bay-consul-General C Consul-General Collins responded to Mr. Bay-ard s speech, saying that he was sure it ex-pressed the feelings of American "ext es" in London. The remainder of the evening was

MR. COLLING'S DINNER.

The dinner given at the Savoy by the Hon. P. A. Collins. United States Consul-General, in celebration of the Fourth of July, was a great snecess. Sixty guests were present, third of whom were Consuls. There was an elaborate menu, and the dining room was beautifully decorated, with a profusion of Stara and Stripes. An orchestra gave a varied programme. American airs, however, forming the chief part. After colfse Mr. Collins made a speech in which he thanked his guests for helping to celebrate the auspicious day. He especially addressed the men of the consular service, who, he said, w-re before anything gentlemen whose services were far beyond the comprehension of the bureaucracy. Then he introduced Ambassador Bayard as our chief, who comes accredited to this country stainless among stainless politicians of the United States.

The band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and Mr. Bayard's health was drunk standing, with a rousing three "cheers." Upon rising to respond he said:

I wish sincerely that I could properly voice all that you feel on this occasion. I suspect the best way is the simplest—that I endeavor to speak as a Republican citizen regarding the forces which have made our countrymen a nation, made such a feast as this at all possible in the realm of the Georges in 1834, and for the Republican principle which is the principle of manhood enabling a nation to celebrate its 118th birthday, and which bease tood will enable it to keep its 1,000th.

I pray you to consider the underlying principle sustaining what has made us the inher-MR. COLLINS'S DINNER.

ite 1,000th.
I pray rou to consider the underlying prin

I pray you to consider the underlying principle sussaining what has made us the inheritors of more than our forefathers dreamed. The self-responsibility of the individual freeman has done this. See the dignity with which it invests each of us as a citizen with a right to exercise his conscience, with a right to a voice and a voice, and I would add, with a right to work and enjoy the fruits of his laber. It the hearts of men to-day can be it in the spirit of 70, the heritage will not be lost. American abroad have not only individual rights to sustain, but the nation's interest.

As fellow citizens of Washington we may stan and updipended. We may be utterly deprived or rank and fortune, tut be as honorable honest, and courteous as any people Nothing in the soil from we drew our roots prevents an American from being a simple gentleman.

Roote, July 4.—About 100 Americans 45.

prevents at Rent Ind. About 100 Americans attended Aminas adorwayne Macveaus's Fourth tended Aminas adorwayne Macveaus's Fourth of July reservior. The Amoas ador's rooms were decorated with American Harrison and to Washington, Lincoln, Crant Harrison, and tieveland. There were refreshments and music Everytheir seemed to entry himself immensely.

The Fourth at Washington. Washington, July 4 .- Appropriate observ-

ance of Independence Day occurred at the Washington Monument. The Washington Infantry and Battery A. P. C. N. 6, headed by the United States Marine Band and the by the United States Marine Rand and the Mount Pleasant Druth Corps, marched to the monument from the Artington Hotel as an eacort to the participants in the programme. Music began at 10 o conk. There was a large attendance. Con J. C. Breckinnings Lepector trebers; of the Army, was master of ceremonies, and after the Sattery had fired a saidte he introduced the fiew by Elliott, who made the invocation. E. It hay read the Beckinstion of independence, and Senators Sherman of Ohio and Jarvis of North Carolina made apeaches. Music by the band and the singling of The Star Spangled Banner, the light Pasim, and America, completed the programme. Secretary tiresham and Secretary Herbert occupied seats on the piatform.

Escapes from Coney's Lock-up. Wm. Walker, a 10-year-old negro, who said he belonged to Carlottesville. Va., was arrested for vagrance at Coney Island on Tuesday night and locked up in the police station at the beach. His cell was vacant yesterday morning, and an investigation showed that the prisoner had made his escape by outling a hole through the wooden celling and jumping from the reof.

TWAS A VERY QUIET FOURTH.

AT ERAST SO NAT THE DUCTORS.

There Were No Sertous Pires, Few of the Unnat Fourth of July Accidents, and the Folk Who Stayed in Town Behaved Wall. As on preceding Fourths of July there was yesterday the usual large number of fires caused by the careless use of firecrackers, but only in one instance was any of them at all serious. The number of accident to persons in the city was small, even for an ordinary day. The police said they had never known a quieter or more orderly boilday. Of the fires the most serious was that of res-

terday afternoon, during which Elsie Schults, a servant, 23 years old, jumped from the third story of 801 Second avenue into the street, She troke her thigh and hip, besides receive ing other injuries. A boarder in the boase was almost smothered to death by smoke The building is a four-story brick one, occupled by Schloicht & Rudolph as a restaurant and boarding house. The first floor is the restaurant. Mr. Budolph occupies the front rooms on the second floor, and all the other rooms are used for boarders.

The fire began in Mr. Eudolph's rooms. No

one was there, but the windows were open and some of the boarders in the upper rooms were throwing lighted firecrackers out of the windows. There were four or five of the boarders in the house on the third and fourth loors, and Elsie Schultz was up stairs also making up the beds. There was a scamper of the boarders with the first rush of smoke and flame and a cry of "Fire" from the street.
An alarm was rung, and the engine from Fifty-first street was coming, when a couple

of men in the neighborhood heard cries from matter to get at the house except one were street, for from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth street there is a big trench in the street for a new 48-inch water main, and the paving stones and dirt are piled up chest high alone Jacob Ehrhardt of 306 East Forty-sixth street, a driver for the Henry Elias Brewing

Comrany, was the first man to get into the house. He was followed by William Wayland of 230 East Forty-sixth street. On the third floor Ehrhardt found Elsie Schultz. The smoke was blinding and she was almost crazy with fright. Ehrhardt is a powerful man. He caught her in his arms, telling her in German to be quiet and he would saye her. She was too excited to heed him. She struggled to free herself. He got a grip with both hands on her skirts. She gave a pinnge, tore loose, leaving the torn clothing in his hands, rushed to a front window and aprang out. She struck on her feet on the sidewalk, and fell forward against the breastwork of paving stones along the curb.

She was carried into William Baerhoff drug store, next door. This is also a telephone station, and an ambulance call was sent at once from there to the Flower Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived there was a second patient waiting for it. Ehrhart had gone to the top floor, and there he had found Charles Speiss, a stonecu ter. The man was unconscious. Ehrhardt turned him over to Wayland, who carried him down stairs. Elsie Schultz's injuries are dangerous. Speisa recovered quickly, but was also taken to the hospital. The fire cild about \$5:00 damage. At the hospitals the number of cases admitted and the number—ambulance cails received were unusually simal. At Gouverneur Hospital the first call for an ambulance came in about 1:30 o'clock in the atternoon, when Jennie Lasner, 32 years old, of 34 resex street received a stray pistole bullet in the call of her left leg. The wound was not serious, and it is not known who fired the shot. At it o'clock in the evening the only case on file at Bellevue Hospital was that of a negro boy, who was injured by the bursting of a brass toy cannor. Clarence Medirath, 13 years old, while firing off blank cartridges in front of his home.

While Deputy Coroner Donlin was coming down town in the morning in a street car a builet came up through the floor and passed within a few inches of his nose. At the same time there was a loud report. Some one had placed a cartridge on the street, or and it is spired w of 230 East Forty-sixth street. On the third floor Ehrhardt found Elsie Schultz. The smoke

dow at ter home curing the afternoon, when a bullet struck her in the back and inflicted a flesh wound, which was dressed at Roosevelt Hoshital.

Willie Shea, 9 years old, of 8 Prince street, was in a crowd of boys and men who were celebrating the Fou th in the afternoon in front of 246 Elizateth street. Some person, whom the police have not yet discovered, discharged a revolver and the bullet struck the boy in the head. He was sent to NY. Vincent's Hospital. The bullet fractured the lade skull.

While setting off firecrackers in the morning the dress of 6 years old East Gayer, 34 years old, while trying to extinguish the finnes, was acrously lumned on the head, body, and arms. The child's mother, Bose Gayer, 34 years old, while trying to extinguish the finnes, was burned on the hands. Both were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Lewis Burr, 14 years old, of 1,105 First avenue, shot himself in the hand vesterday afternoon while discharging a pistor. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Jeremiah Hynes, 13 years old, who lives at 113 Broome street, was playing in front of 122 Broome street. Was playing in front of 122 Broome street. Was playing in front of 122 Broome street. Hynes was removed to for the grown at or cannon fired by Joseph Lerderer of 122 Broome street. Hynes was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

Little Charles Moritz Shot.

Charles Morliz, 7 years old, of 31st Spring street, West Hoboken, was accidentally shot resterday afternoon by Henry High of 532 Monastery atreet. High was firing off a 22-calibre revolver. The builet entered Meritz's side. It has not been found, and Meritz is in a critical condition.

Brooklyn's Accident Record.

Miss C. L. Johnson, aged 22 years, of 335 Jefferson avenue. Brooklyn, while walking through Tompkins avenue near l'utnam. was shot with a pistol in the right temple. The bullet which lodged under the scalp, was extracted without difficulty by Dr. Hankin of 37 tracted without difficulty by Dr. hankin of 37 Tompkins avenue. The skuil was not injured and no serious results are apprehended.
John J. Giffert of 165 Dean street, while sitting with a friend in the rear of 365 Degraw street, was hit with a stray bullet directly over the heart. The builtst struck the case of his silver watch and glanced off without causing any injury.
Americus Harrison, Jr., the 15-year-old son of Americus Harrison, a well-known Republican politicina, accidentally shot 12-rear-old Thomas Finnett of 1.252 St. Mark's place with a ter pistol in the head, causing a scalp wound.

would.

A dozen or more bors, in addition, were more or less in used by premature explosions of one sort or another.

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